



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 28, 1911.
THERE IS NO "OFFICIAL" BLUE BOOK.
GETTING A RIGHT START.
LITTLE TALKS ON EQUAL SUFFRAGE.
A STATEMENT.
SPLENDID UNION LABEL MEETING.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Do you wear

UNION MADE



Bell Brand Collars?

Union Made
Look For The
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The only dealers in San Francisco and Oakland

Carrying this Collar

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14c a Day Buys a Guaranteed Sewing Machine on our Club Plan "Crescent"—\$25.00 Machine

Pay \$2.00 down—We Deliver
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Payment.

Pay approximately 14c a day
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No collectors. Use the ma-
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No Extras—We supply every
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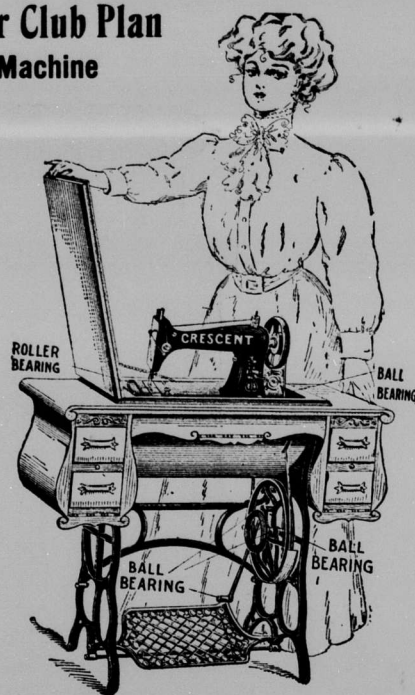
We keep a full supply of parts
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Contains almost every sew-
ing machine improvement
of the last quarter cen-
tury.

—Ball bearings and roller feed lever. Drop head machine with a patent
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sion release—hitherto found only on the rotary.
—Non-rusting. Face and throat plates of copper, nickel-plated. Steel
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ALL "BOOSTERS"

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY of Ribbon Badges, Sashes,
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Shirts with the UNION LABEL.
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916 MARKET ST.
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. X.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1911.

No. 24

GETTING A RIGHT START.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Nearly everything depends upon having the right kind of a beginning. When a boy starts out handicapped by weaknesses and vices which were inherited, it means a hard pull if he is going to win out. And if, in addition, he comes out of surroundings which are debasing and degrading, this makes his career all the more difficult. A great teacher once said that if you want to be successful you had better select the right kind of grand-parents.

In 1720, the Jukes family consisted of a lazy, irresponsible fisherman and five daughters. In five generations the known descendants numbered about 1200 persons, of which 310 were professional paupers, living in almshouses; 440 were physically wrecked by their own wickedness, more than one-half of the women being immoral, 130 were convicted criminals; 60 were habitual thieves; and 7 were murderers; 300 died in infancy. Not one of them had even a common-school education. Only 20 of them learned a trade, and 10 of them learned it in State Prison. This family has cost the State of New York over a million and a quarter dollars, and the cost is still going on. Society had no right to allow these poor unfortunates to be born into the kind of lives they had to live, not always by choice but by disadvantage of birth.

At about the time that Jukes the fisherman died, Jonathan Edwards—the New England reformer—left a large family. In 1900, as many as 1394 of his descendants were identified. Of these, 13 were college presidents; 3 were United States Senators; 65 were college professors; 30 were judges; 100 were lawyers—many of them distinguished; 60 were physicians; 75 were officers in the army and the navy; 100 were clergymen, missionaries, etc.; 60 were prominent authors and writers; 295 were college graduates; 80 held public offices. One was Vice-President of the United States; several were Governors of States, members of Congress, mayors of cities, ministers to foreign courts. Fifteen railroads, many banks, insurance companies and large industrial enterprises have been indebted to their management. Almost every department of social progress and of public welfare have felt the impulse of this healthy and long-lived family.

If so much depends upon having the right kind of grand-parents, we cannot begin too soon. Every man owes it to himself to give his children a better chance than he enjoyed. He may not be rich enough to afford a college training; he may not even give them a better home so far as luxuries are concerned; but he can help immensely in giving them a healthy body and a strong character. This is the least that we can give our children for an inheritance.

Preliminary reports from the Bureau of Census have been received, showing the constant cityward movement of the white and negro population of the nine southern cotton States, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. It shows that of the white people of these States, 18.9 per cent lived in urban areas in 1910, 14 per cent in 1900 and 11.6 per cent in 1890. Of the total negro population of the same States, the per centage living in urban areas was 17.7 per cent in 1910, 14.7 per cent in 1900 and 11.8 per cent in 1890.

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

There Is No "Official" Blue Book

The labor movement of San Francisco has been clean of any of the dubious schemes that have been a source of income in other walks of life. It is well that this standard should be maintained, and it behooves citizens generally to see that their influence is directed to sustaining the official actions of the San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council.

Last year, for the first time in the history of the movement, two "blue books" showed their heads above the surface. One was a rank fraud, and promptly died an unworthy death. The other was a purely business proposition, and has been revived this year. It is of the latter we wish to speak.

During the last few months solicitors of advertising have approached hundreds of merchants to induce them to purchase advertising space in this "blue book." They not only claimed it was official, but deliberately said so. The printed matter issued in connection with this "easy money" contrivance bears the word "official" in a line by itself, and, unfortunately, carries the name of the office of an officer of the Labor Council. This is directly in violation of the constitution, which prohibits the use of the office name in this manner.

The names of the two large labor bodies of this city are printed on the contract blank, thus leading business men to believe that the "official" claim is well founded. The truth is that the Building Trades Council, by unanimous vote, has repudiated "blue books" and all other purely advertising propositions that are fostered by individuals for private gain. Each week "Organized Labor," the official publication of the building trades, prints emphatic notices calling attention to the action taken. Papers outside the labor movement are affected by these schemes. They hurt legitimate business.

The central body unanimously adopted this resolution on Friday evening, April 14, 1911: "That no indorsement or recognition be given by the Labor Council to any publication containing advertisements or other matter, excepting the regularly-issued weekly labor papers published in San Francisco."

The "Labor Clarion" has no personal end to serve. Its one desire is to prevent an individual or individuals from securing money from merchants by false representation. This has been done. It should be stopped. Labor is on record, plainly and squarely. There is no "official" blue book. Those issued so far have given no adequate return to advertisers for the money expended. They have simply built up a clientage on the false pretense of being "official." They are not. The facts are very plain.

LESSONS ON MONEY FOR WORKINGMEN.

By Richard Caverly.

Letter No. 2.

From 1874 to 1878 there were in existence in the United States millions of silver coins representing the denomination "dollars" which had no money in them. They had been demonetized after once having been monetized, and they were later remonetized.

These facts prove that neither the denomination nor the representative of the denomination are "money." If they were, if money were a commodity, as the British Roman, but always heathen orthodox politico-economic school of the Edward Atkinson, J. Lawrence Loughlin, David A. Wells, stripe pretended to hold; if money is a product of nature and not a creation of law, then the word "monetization," and "demonetization" which these writers and others of their ilk so freely use, have absolutely no meaning and never had.

All legislation on money would not only be useless, but absurd and superfluous.

These high priests of gold, "the only means of payment," stultify themselves when they clamor for laws in the interest of the useless fixed-income classes.

If, as they assert, the hammer and the anvil and the melting pot are the only tests of "sound money," then they are very foolish to concern themselves about proposed legislation that, if they are correct, cannot possibly change physical properties of these metals or coins in the least degree.

The silver coin before alluded to, representing the denomination trade dollar, containing 420 grains of silver, 8 1-2 grains more silver than the regular standard dollar, is no longer monetized, having been demonetized in 1878.

For a time it was partially invested with the money function, and later divested of it.

These are examples of the metal, the coin and stamp existing apart from money, so that is evidence that money is never a commodity.

What is the process of demonetization? Is it a physical process or legal process? Clearly the latter.

National bankruptcy laws and statutes of limitations (outlawry) are instances of the existence of the money functions or debt-paying power apart from the denomination and their representative.

The "book credits" of the Bank of Venice were for several hundred years invested by law with the money function. The Venetian monetary denomination adopted for this was the ducat.

Any citizen was privileged to deposit with the bank gold representatives of the denomination "ducat," or to deposit other coin at agreed price, for which they received only credits on the books of the banks, with a clear understanding that they would never be repaid in coin or redeemed in any way save by transfer to others.

These credits were, by the fiat of Venetian laws, made the only legal means of payment "in gross," that is, for large amounts. Nothing else was a legal tender in large payments.

The imperative use given this purely ideal fiat money created such a demand for transferable, debt-paying, legal-tender credits that they rose to a premium over the Venetian gold coin—cele-

brated all over Europe for their purity and fineness—representing the denominational "ducat."

This "agio," (as it was called), or premium, rose to over 30 per cent, and was finally—again by fiat of law—limited to 20 per cent, over gold.

Much more proof could be given as to the correctness of the foregoing proposition, but the facts given should be sufficient to convince all but the "gold bug."

So long as the law compels the debtors to tender, and empowers the creditor to demand, only certain law-provided things called dollars, the law should so adjust the supply that all debts and taxes could be paid without injustice to either the debtor or the creditor. This is only pure justice. And it is the most vital point in the whole money question.

Now as to price and value—much abused and misused terms.

What is price? "Price" is the relation, or "ratio," between these paper or metal "coins," representing monetary denominations on one hand, and commodities or service on the other, as may be agreed upon on any purchase, sale or exchange of commodities or service for coins, either paper, gold, or silver.

Value is a relation or ratio existing between commodities and service in direct exchange for each other.

This ratio or relation depends upon the mental estimation of the parties to the exchange.

"Value" is a general term. "Price" is a specific term. The term "value" should not be used once where it is now used a thousand times.

In almost every case where "value" is used, "price" is really meant.

Some writers on money say that the term "exchange value" more fully defines this ratio or relation.

(To be continued.)

WARM DEBATE ON SOCIALISM.

Four weeks ago a debate was held in Berkeley on this proposition:

"Resolved, That the Socialist agitator, meaning one who persuades others to accept the tenets of Socialism, is harmful to society."

George W. Wilkins took the affirmative and Christian Christensen upheld the Socialist theories.

By mutual agreement, before the debate, there was to be no formal vote taken nor decision given in any way.

Last week we printed the substance of Mr. Wilkins' remarks.

In answer, Mr. Christensen said in part:

"The social question has been solved by the sages of the past. Plato's 'Republic,' the teachings of Jesus and life among the early Christians, more recently Moor's 'Utopia,' and the solution offered by Tolstoi—all were communistic. In all of these, however, the ideal of modern Socialism was missing. While they lead to a specie of communism, they were not Socialism.

"In the early history of Rome for nearly 500 years land was held under a system of common ownership, and no citizen was permitted to own or control more than he himself could cultivate. This was not the most brilliant period of Roman history, from a viewpoint of wealth and splendor, but it was the period during which the Roman people were happy.

"Even today we hear much about the idea of 'back to the simple life.' This, however, cannot be. The world must move forward, civilization must advance and all appeals to go back are futile as a means of solving the social question. Plato himself admitted that any high order of civilization, of art, music, literature, science, etc., must of necessity be built on an underpinning of slavery. In Plato's day this was true, as so much time was necessary to produce the bare necessities of life. All this, however has changed.

"The invention of the compass, of type for printing, of the telescope, etc., together with the breaking up of the French feudal system, thus throwing large numbers of men and women on the world's market, who were compelled to sell themselves for wages, has completely changed the method of production.

"In the early stages where the manufactories were only partly advanced it was found that more could be laborers. Then came the invention of the machine by which the productive power of labor was increased more and more as the machine was improved. From this we have arrived at our modern method of production, where we have harnessed the forces of nature, of steam, of electricity, of wind and of waterfall, until today the producing power of labor has been multiplied in many instances as much as a thousand fold.

"This change could not have been developed, however, without the development of modern capitalization—that is, the ownership of immense masses of capital by one man or one set of men. To build the modern war vessel or transatlantic steamship would have been impossible fifty or seventy-five years ago, simply because there was not enough capital in the hands of one set of individuals to allow them to secure a sufficient amount of co-operation to produce time.

"Not only must we have immense shipyards, such as the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, but there must be the co-operation of thousands of others, such as the men in the mines, in the sweaters in the steel mills, etc. The amassing of capital is not to be looked upon, therefore, as an unmixed evil, but as a necessary step in the advance of civilization.

"This immense massing of capital in a few hands, however, gives the owners of such capital complete control of all the people whose lives depend on its use. The fact that one man owns the machine that today is absolutely necessary to the lives of 10,000 people, allows him to take for himself the largest share of the produce of these 10,000 people, nay, even to shut down the factory and cause them to starve.

"The modern evils of small wages, unemployment, want and the fear of want, with its trail of child labor, prostitution, etc., is all due to this fact of one-man ownership.

"The solution is evident, namely, that the people who use the machine should also own it.

"Socialism means that: Those things which are social in their nature or are socially used should be socially owned; i. e., owned by all the people as well as managed and operated by all the people.

"The answer as to whether such change of ownership with its necessary concomitant that each individual, whether man or woman, should get the full product of his or her labor, would destroy the home, destroy religion, destroy all government, all incentive, and cause a condition of chaos and bloodshed, or whether it would do just the opposite and for the first time in the world's history make possible to all the possession of love and home, of science and literature, of art and music, of all that is worth living for, must be self-evident and need no answer. The only question left is the best way to obtain these and this, which we have not the time to solve here."

THE DIFFERENCE IN WORDS.

George IV, on his visit to Dublin in 1821, met at a reception Sir Philip Crampton, Ireland's greatest surgeon. "In what branch of the service is that magnificent-looking man?" asked his majesty. The gentleman to whom the question was put was too polite to hint that the king was mistaken in supposing that the distinguished surgeon was a naval or military officer. "Sire," he replied, "he is a general in the Lanciers."

"Motor" "Don't Walk"



When you're hunting that "new flat," our Rent Bureau will take you out in one of our automobiles. Service free.

The peal of the July Day marriage bell is upon the ear. We'll find the apartment, flat or bungalow you have in mind. We'll furnish it up for you and arrange to keep it waiting until the glad day when you'll "bring her home"—surprise party, eh?

The old-time Sterling "Credit Terms" will make easy the lining of the nest with the prettiest of "Sterling Quality" furnishings—anything and everything for the home. "Come to the Sterling."

Something down
Something weekly



Phone Mission 7840 Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
GAS GIVEN 7 to 8 p. m.

DR. W. A. COLBURN

Exempt Member S. F. Typographical Union No. 21
DENTIST

Lecturer of Operative Technique
College of 529 CASTRO STREET
Physicians and Surgeons Near 18th Street

FAIR SITE SELECTED

NOW

SELECT A CLASSY SUIT



CLANCY

Classy Tailor

992 Market Street

Opposite Sixth Street

UNION LABEL IN ALL WORK



The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



LITTLE TALKS ON EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

By A. J. Sturtevant.

(In the Sacramento "Bee.")

I am greatly interested in the subject of suffrage as a whole, though on the subject of suffrage for women as such I am not much concerned. I cannot say that I am either in favor of, or opposed to the ballot for women as women. My idea is that the sex of the voter is not of so much importance as some other considerations. I have no prejudice against any person on account of sex. What I would require in the voters is an intelligence and a moral faculty that enables them to discriminate between right and wrong, between wisdom and unwisdom. I have not found that such qualities are the exclusive possessions of either sex.

The Creator has divided the race into approximately equal parts as to sex. He has endowed both sexes with free moral agency and both sexes are conscious of moral responsibility in equal degree.

It seems to me that the whole question of suffrage concerns itself with the public welfare, the common good. The questions to be settled by ballot are for the most part such as affect the moral, the hygienic and the pecuniary interests of the public. That government approaches nearest to the ideal in which and under which the largest and most permanent good is brought to the largest possible number of its citizens. The primary consideration is not to give the ballot to one sex or the other or to both, but to secure a proletariat of the most intelligent and conscientious character, so that through their votes we may secure the maximum of good conduct, good health and general well-being, and the minimum of crime, disorder, disease and poverty.

Such being the case, the most requisite qualification of the voter is not sex, but intelligence and probity. My idea is that no person of either sex should be given the privilege of the ballot who does not possess a reasonable degree of intelligence upon public affairs. It is true that some of our legal lights have come to the point where they practically bar an intelligent man from jury service, allowing only those who do not read or form opinions. This seems absurd to me, and in the matter of voting I would reverse such order and insist that the voter, irrespective of sex, come up to some standard of intelligence that might be fixed, and be capable of forming an intelligent opinion upon questions of public importance.

Furthermore, I believe that the privilege of the ballot should be withheld from all persons of either sex who either are criminals or whose character, occupation or efforts are inimical to the morality, the health or the general well-being of society. The largest liberty of private judgment and of freedom of speech consistent with the general good should of course be protected, but when the interests of society are involved, the person of degraded life should not be allowed by his vote to degrade society. The questions of who are morally entitled to vote would undoubtedly be a nice one, but I believe a few simple principles might be fixed by which the moral qualifications for the voting privilege might be decided.

In a form of government like our own, it is obvious that the quality of government depends upon the quality of the voters. Voters of broad intelligence and high moral standards will secure to the public better government, laws and conditions than voters of narrow intelligence and low moral standards.

I would, then, limit the ballot to those who by reason of intelligence and probity approved themselves as persons competent and worthy to have a voice in public control and in whose hands the interests of society would not be jeopardized. And, on the other hand, I would extend the ballot to persons having such qualifications as I have indicated, irrespective of sex. I can readily see how intelligence and good character in the voters or lack of these things operates favorably or unfavorably upon the general good, but I am unable to see how the sex of the voter operates either for or against the common weal.

"Restraint of the desire for triumph, thus inculcated by negative beneficence, is the restraint of a barbarous desire appropriate to early stages of human evolution. For the pride taken in victory over an opponent is of like kind, whether the opponent fights with hand or with tongue—wields the sword or wields the pen. The militant nature which throughout social progress has gloried in successful bodily encounters, is essentially the same militant nature which glories in successful mental encounters. In the interests of a higher civilization, therefore, there should be practiced this self-restraint which prevents a needless discrediting of the mentally inferior."—The Principles of Ethics.

One hundred and twenty-nine postal savings depositories have been established since the inauguration by the Post Office Department of this system authorized by Congress. Reports to the department justify the assertion that the new departure is an unqualified success.

BUSINESS BOOMING IN MILWAUKEE.

By Carl D. Thompson.

"Milwaukee's building boom is growing. Permits were secured at the Building Inspectors' office Tuesday for three structures to cost a total of \$257,000."—Milwaukee "Journal," May 9, 1911.

Some more capital scared away from Milwaukee on account of the Socialist administration, we presume.

About a week ago the Milwaukee papers reported the fact that the amount of building of new factories and industrial concerns of various sorts had been greater during the past three months by thousands of dollars than ever before in a similar period in the history of the city. The "Journal" regarded this with amazement, and in fact the business prosperity of the city is rather amazing.

And yet at the very time that these facts were being reported in the local press in Milwaukee, the capitalistic papers in various parts of the United States were reporting a terrible financial depression, an industrial crisis, and all kinds of calamities in the commercial world in Milwaukee. Capital was being threatened away from the city according to these reports; the factories were shut down, and vast hordes of the unemployed were tramping the streets and begging pitifully for bread.

Because Socialism frightens capital away.

But as a matter of fact, the Minn Billiard Company, whose plant was recently destroyed by fire, will build a new two-story fire-proof building at a cost of \$40,000 on the old site.

The Hummel & Downing Company will spend \$170,000 for a board mill and paper box factory.

The Northwestern Malleable Iron Company took out a permit for a two-story brick building to cost \$40,000—all in one week.

What cheerful liars these capitalist papers are!

NATIONAL BEER

NOW BOTTLED AT
THE BREWERY



IT STANDS ALONE IN A FIELD ALL ITS OWN

TRY And You'll Know WHY

National Brewing Co.

cor. Fulton and Webster Sts. San Francisco.

Phone Your Dealer or the Brewery—Pacific, Park 33; Home, S 3261

American Federation of Labor Letter

The McNamara Case.

The American Federation of Labor is now having manufactured a very large number of buttons on which will be the inscription "Justice for the McNamaras," together with J. J. McNamara's picture, with the word "Kidnaped" in the lower portion of the circle. These buttons are to be distributed in all parts of the country, to be sold at 5 cents each. Stamps about one-third larger than the postage stamp are also being prepared, these also to carry the photo of J. J. McNamara, with an appropriate inscription. These stamps are designed to be used on the backs of envelopes, the postal regulations prohibiting their use on the address side. They will be sold for 1 cent each. In addition there is to be distributed a very large number of leaflets containing an appeal for funds. Orders for buttons and stamps will be filled immediately upon application to headquarters, at Washington, D. C.

Dold Re-Elected.

Charles Dold, for the past thirteen years president of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union, has been re-elected to that position for the ensuing four years. The convention of the organization just held levied an assessment of 25 cents per member in aid of the McNamara Defense Fund.

Gompers in California.

President Gompers, in accepting the invitation of the San Francisco Labor Council to deliver a number of speeches in California, advised the Labor Council to prepare his itinerary. It has been decided that President Gompers shall deliver an address in this city on Labor Day and then proceed to Los Angeles to address a meeting to be called in his honor. Other speaking dates as yet have not been decided upon.

Favors Rural Carriers' Increase.

Congressman Roddenbery of Georgia has introduced a bill providing that carriers on rural routes under twenty miles in length shall be paid a minimum sum of \$1000 per year, with \$50 per annum to be paid for each additional mile or major fraction thereof above twenty miles and up to twenty-four; and \$25 per annum per mile above twenty-four miles. It is also provided that substitute carriers shall receive the same compensation as regular carriers for like service performed.

Railway Strike Imminent.

Members of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants employed by the Northeastern Railway of England are urging all non-unionists employed by the company to become members. The union shop is contemplated in the near future. It is the intention to refuse to work with non-unionists. The A. S. R. S. is a very strong trade union, with a membership of over 75,000, and with an invested surplus of \$2,225,000.

Refused to be Searched.

After being idle for three weeks, 500 employees of the Gorton Rubber Company at Openshaw and Droylsden, Manchester, have resumed work. These employees refused to sign an agreement allowing themselves to be searched, and ceased work. The company has acceded to the demand of the union and withdrawn the objectionable order.

Organization Wave.

The unions of Porto Rico are not only growing, but new ones are being established. During the last two months twelve new unions have been organized, with many others in prospect.

After Post Office Department.

Congressman Clark of Florida has introduced two bills, both upon the same subject, one providing "that no head of a department of the Government of the United States, nor any other Federal official, shall issue any order or promulgate any rule which tends to prohibit in any way the right of Government employees to petition Congress with relation to any matter relating to the public service." A penalty of \$1000 is provided for the first offense, and for the second, impeachment is provided. In the companion bill it is provided "that no order or rule of any department of the Government of the United States shall have the force and effect of a law of the United States."

Amalgamated Carpenters.

The fifty-first annual report of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners shows the following benefits distributed to its members during the year 1910: Unemployed benefits, \$315,665; sick benefits, \$185,525; tool insurance, \$14,495; trade privileges, \$6540; accident benefits, \$18,175; superannuation benefits, \$258,080; death benefits, \$31,880; benevolent grants, \$8340; total amount paid in benefits since 1860, \$18,159,490. Thomas Atkinson has just been returned for the fifteenth term as secretary to the United States executive board.

Appointed on Commission.

Governor Dix of New York has appointed Samuel Gompers a member of the commission to investigate the conditions under which manufacture is carried on in cities of the first and second class. The appointment carries with it a lot of hard work, but no salary or emoluments of any kind whatever.

A Complete Victory.

The piano action makers employed by Wasse & Co. of New York, who have been on strike for five weeks against a reduction in wages, have scored a complete victory. The strikers, as a result of an award by an arbitration committee, were returned the victors.

Locked Out Tailors.

A number of union tailors have been locked out in Minneapolis in an effort to force the tailors to increase the working day from nine to ten hours. A nine-hour day was agreed to in May and a contract to this effect was to have been signed on August 17th. The firm, however, has violated its agreement and locked out the men.

Oriental Barred.

That the Seamen's Union is making substantial headway was emphasized when an agreement was entered into between it and the United Fruit Company of New York whereby the company agrees to hereafter abandon the policy of employing Chinese sailors. A strike took place which affected this company's vessels in various ports, and when agreement noted was reached, it carried an advanced wage scale satisfactory to the men, and also a provision that hereafter the company will hire all its crews from the Seamen's Union direct.

National Strike Imminent.

A partial report of the strike ballot returns from the Northumberland miners of England already indicates a solid sentiment in favor of tendering notice and asking the General Miners' Federation to order a national strike.

Labor in Uruguay.

From every country in the world comes news of the movement of workmen. In Uruguay there is being proposed, and with an assurance of adoption, an eight-hour working day for all workmen, including industrial and commercial employees;

Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

LOCAL SECRETARIES

CALL UP

Edward Barry Company

When you want good Books,
Badges or Buttons

Strictly Union Bindery

Phones: Sutter 1755

Home C 1093

215 Leidesdorff

Our reputation is back of every
bottle we sell

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye or Bourbon

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THE GERMAN SAVINGS and LOAN SOCIETY

Savings (The German Bank) Commercial
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital	\$1,200,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash	\$1,000,000 00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	\$1,605,792 68
Employees' Pension Fund	\$113,473 47
Deposits, June 30th, 1911	\$44,567,705 83
Total Assets	\$47,173,498 51

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Sentenced for Contempt.

Fourteen union coal miners from the Northern coal fields of Colorado, on strike for a number of months, have been sentenced for contempt of court for an alleged violation of the court's injunction. The sentences range in severity from a \$250 fine to one year in jail. Attorneys for the miners were denied the right of appeal to the Supreme Court, but were given thirty days to file a bill of exceptions.

The New Republic.

Dr. Antonia Jose d'Almeida, the Minister of the Interior in the new republic of Portugal, is the editor of the conservative paper "Republica," and is a great orator. He is respected by all classes of people in this country, and has great influence with the laboring people. It was he who promulgated the "right to strike" law, giving the workmen in Portugal the right to quit their employment. A strike followed by the railway employees, but Dr. d'Almeida, by his influence and fairness, brought about an amicable adjustment of the controversy, the workmen receiving a satisfactory settlement.

Meritorious Appointment.

T. J. Duffy, president for many years of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, has just been appointed a member of the Employers' Liability Commission of Ohio. Mr. Duffy is splendidly equipped to act in the capacity of commissioner, from his extensive knowledge of the labor movement. The appointment made is for two years.

Work That Counts.

The American Brotherhood, an independent organization of blacksmiths in New York, has, by an unanimous vote, decided to affiliate with the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers. This organization is one of the strongest and contains among its membership a high class of mechanics receiving the very best wages and conditions. President Kline, of the International Brotherhood, has been seeking the affiliation of this organization for over a year and his efforts have now been crowned with success. No inharmonious feeling has been engendered and the result of closing up the ranks in New York City is a most fortunate occurrence.

Loom Fixers' Strike.

The loom fixers at the Flint mill, Fall River, Mass., are out on strike. The fixers claim that they have been overworked and that it is a physical impossibility to comply with the wishes of the mill management in the amount of work demanded and to do the work as it should be done.

Farmers Our Aides.

The organized labor movement has always welcomed and assisted the organization of farmers' unions, and especially so on the Pacific Coast. There has been a strong effort made to get into the farmers' organizations every man who draws his product from the soil, save, of course, the Oriental. The trade-union movement of the Pacific Coast has done what it could in advancing the cause of the legitimate farmer. This action has borne results, for the Farmers' Union has taken steps to eliminate Orientals from the fruit picking industry, and the Farmers' Union has drawn to its assistance a large number of public officials of the smaller towns. It is stated that

the members of the Farmers' Union will not have an Oriental on the farm or ranch, when it is possible to get a white man.

Anticipate Trouble.

It is rumored in Spokane that the Builders' Exchange is preparing to announce a general reduction in wages. It is contended that this is a preliminary move in a campaign for the open shop. The movement in Spokane will contest any attempt to reduce wages and establish the open shop.

To Compel Baths.

The Miners' Federation of Great Britain will hold a special conference on July 28th to consider the clause in the Coal Mines Bill which would compel miners to take a bath at the colliery immediately after coming up from the pits. The Northumberland Miners' Council has, by a vote of 71 to 13, decided to support the Government's proposal.

Holyoke Strike Settled.

The strike of the Holyoke, Mass., shop carpenters has been settled and under the agreement reached, the employees are to have nineteen Saturday half-holidays during the coming year. This settlement came in the form of a compromise, but both parties to the agreement are well satisfied as to the outcome.

Waterfront Workers.

Delegates from the Seamen's, Longshoremen's, Harbor Boatmen's, Marine Cooks, Stewards, Waiters, Produce Shipping Teamsters, and Dock Builders' Unions have completed the organization of the Greater New York Waterfront Federation, comprising a membership approximating 160,000. The conditions in the various crafts mentioned, together with a desire for complete unity among the unions, is the motive which actuated the formation of this large organization.

People Turning Cityward.

There is a steady trend of people deserting the country and the farm for the turmoil and delights of the cities and towns, according to a report just issued by the Census Bureau. During the past ten years the percentage of people living in cities or other incorporated places of more than 2500 inhabitants, increased from 40.5 per cent to 46.3 per cent of the entire population. Twenty years ago 36.1 per cent of the total population lived in incorporated towns and cities.

Ocean Rates Go Up.

The transatlantic steamship lines have increased the saloon and second cabin passenger rates \$2.50. In order that there be no diminution in immigrants, the steerage rates will remain the same.

May Immigration.

The stream of immigrants landing on our shores continues unabated. During the month of May, 1911, 95,361 immigrants were admitted at American ports. Southern Italy continues to maintain its record of having sent the largest number, the month just referred to showing 19,352 Southern

Italians being admitted. Classified according to nationality the Polish come next with 8977, while following close behind this is the Germans with 7710, the Irish 7198, English 5947, Hebrews 5780, Scandinavians 5455, the balance being distributed between twenty-nine other distinct nationalities.

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LABOR CLARION

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WILL J. FRENCH.....Editor

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FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1911.

"Between the great things we cannot do and the small things we will not do, the danger is that we shall do nothing."—Adolphe Monod.

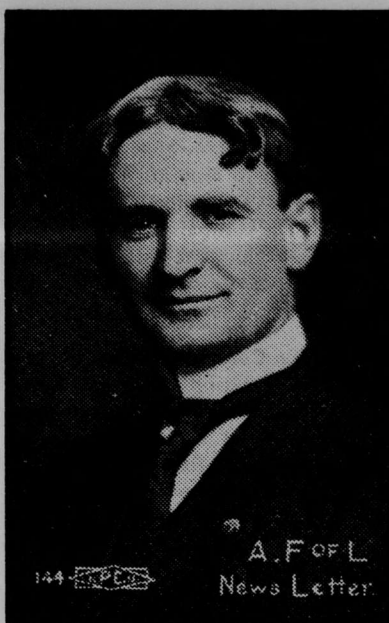
The officers of the California State Federation of Labor have issued the call for the twelfth annual convention, to be held in Bakersfield, beginning Monday morning, October 2d. The circular mailed to all unions and central bodies gives full information about representation, credentials, railroad rates, as well as data of a general character.

From the Board of Supervisors comes notice that bids are solicited for school, hospital and Hall of Justice bonds, paying interest at the rate of 5 per cent. W. R. Hagerty, clerk of the board, will furnish such information as may be needed. Reference is made to the assessment roll, population and present bonded indebtedness, and also the premium received on former sales. Monday, September 11th, at 3 o'clock p. m., is the day of sale.

Last Monday, July 25th, United States District Judge Van Fleet handed down a decree making permanent the temporary injunction issued by Circuit Judge Morrow in 1905 forbidding labor bodies from enforcing the boycott against the firm of Loewe & Co. of Danbury, Conn. With the details of this case readers are familiar. It was expected the decision would be adverse, but still we are not enjoined from purchasing only hats containing the union label, and these hats the Loewe concern does not manufacture.

Why isn't San Francisco able to hold its own, in proportion to population, with other cities of the State in union label agitation? With the numbers we have, we should lead. There is too much evidence to show that the reverse is the case. We follow too many communities that place a real value on the stamp of fair manufacture. The signs point to an awakening, and deferred hope is better than none at all. Each man and woman can do some work to place the metropolis in the position she should hold. All it takes is a full application of common sense. It costs no money, and takes no time.

Mayor P. H. McCarthy has been selected grand marshal of the Labor Day parade on September 4th. The plans for a successful turn-out of trade unionists are well in hand, and now that Samuel Gompers is to be the orator of the day, there will undoubtedly be a large attendance at the literary exercises in Shell Mound Park. Prizes will be given to the school children who write the best essays on "The Lesson That Labor Day Teaches." The presentation of these prizes will be a function of Mr. Gompers on the afternoon of Labor Day. The general committee has prepared a circular giving intending contestants all the information needed, and drawing attention to the fact that the children of all schools are eligible.



J. J. McNAMARA

A STATEMENT.

Washington, D. C., July 27, 1911.

To All Workers:

For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin.—Faber.

From Los Angeles last October came the news that a terrible catastrophe had occurred in that city—that the Los Angeles "Times" building had been destroyed, with the loss of a number of lives. The first word spoken, even before the flames had completed their destruction, by the emissaries of the "Times," contained positive declarations that organized labor was responsible for the disaster. Qualifying statements were conspicuous by their absence. Wide publicity was given, warped and unsupported allegations against the organized workmen of the entire country were featured, vast sums of money were dangled in the faces of unscrupulous men to fasten the crime upon some member or members of the unions.

The National Manufacturers' Association, flanked by the Erectors' Association, Citizens' Alliances, detective agencies and a hostile press, brought their every influence to bear and appropriated every available circumstance to bulwark and fix in the public mind a mental attitude that the charges made against organized labor had been proven beyond the peradventure of a doubt.

The authors of the charge, after months of intrigue and searching investigations, utterly failed to substantiate the flamboyant and positive accusations that had been made. The public mind was slowly emerging from the hypnotic spell in which it had been enveloped, and mutterings of suspicion began to be heard against the originators of the indictments against labor men.

The position of the hostile employers' associations became exceedingly desperate. The "Times" management, with its years of relentless warfare against humanity, fearing that its Belshazzar feast of organized labor's blood was about to be denied, redoubled its efforts, and demanded that a sacrifice must be furnished that its unholy appetite might be appeased, specifying that some union workman or workmen must be supplied to assuage its unnatural and abnormal hunger.

The record of events is too well known to make it necessary to recount them in detail. That "the end justifies the means" became the slogan, is patent.

With all the forces of greed compactly joined, there began a campaign of vandalism the like of which has never before found lodgment on the pages of our American republic's history. A prominent member of union labor was selected, J. J. McNamara, and one at whom the finger of

suspicion had never been pointed, whose life had been characterized by an uprightness of purpose and loyalty to the cause of labor, and whose activities in every walk had drawn to him the commendation of his fellows. To give the stage the proper setting and to involve other trades than the iron workers, J. B. McNamara, the brother, was selected for the sacrifice.

With intrigue, falsehood and an utter disregard for all forms of law, applying individual force, conniving with faithless officials, the two McNamaras were rushed in feverish haste to the scene of the alleged crime. The rights of these two men have been trampled upon, wilfully, flagrantly and wantonly.

Every man, even the meanest, under the constitutional guarantees of our country, is entitled to a trial by a jury of his peers, and every man is presumed to be innocent until proven guilty. Thus far the proceedings have been outside the pale of those guarantees. The charge has been lodged against organized labor, and two of its members are now before the bar to answer to these charges.

What is the duty of the organized labor movement? What shall be our course? What efforts shall we put forth to see to it that justice shall finally obtain?

The intellect, heart and soul of the men of labor yield to no body or class of citizens in their fidelity in obedience to the law, and their history is replete with instances of sacrifice that humanity may be protected. If within the ranks of labor there are those who commit infractions of the law, then they should be punished, but there should not be instituted a double standard of justice—one for the wealthy malefactor and another for the workman.

The organized labor movement believes that the McNamaras are innocent. Upon that belief there devolves upon us another duty. The accused men are workmen, without means of their own to provide a proper defense. The assault is made against organized labor equally with the McNamaras. If we are true to the obligations we have assumed, if it is hoped to forever settle this system of malicious prosecution of the men of labor, our duty is plain.

Funds must be provided to insure a fair and impartial trial. Eminent counsel has been engaged. Arrangements are proceeding that a proper defense may be made. The great need of the hour is money with which to meet the heavy drains incident to the collection of evidence and other necessary expense.

Every man who was connected with the kidnapping of the McNamaras will be prosecuted to the full limit of the law. It is proposed that the interests of organized labor shall be fully protected, and punishment meted out to detective agencies that assume to be superior to the law. The rights of the men of labor must be preserved.

The men of labor, unlike the hostile organizations arrayed against us, have not vast sums of wealth to call upon, but they are imbued with the spirit of justice, and are ever ready to make sacrifices.

The trial of the McNamaras is set to commence on October 11th. In the name of justice and humanity all members of our organizations are urgently requested to contribute as liberally as their abilities will permit. All contributions toward the legal defense of the McNamara cases and for the prosecution of the kidnapers should be transmitted as soon as collected to Frank Morrison, 801-809 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C., who will forward a receipt for every contribution received by him, and after the trials a printed copy of the contributions received, together with the expense, incurred, will be mailed to each contributor.

Fraternally, SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President American Federation of Labor.

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary A. F. of L.

By order McNamara Ways and Means Committee.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.**More Union Busters.**

To add to the galaxy of union busters' associations, now comes the Manufacturers' Association of Brewers' Equipment and Supplies. In a letter just issued by this "infant" association, the opening explanatory sentence gives a full view of its intended scope:

"At the United States Brewers' Association convention, held last June in Washington, D. C., certain labor union organizations made an attempt to have the Brewers' Association declare itself to purchase machinery and supplies only from such manufacturers who employ union labor exclusively in their factories. To discourage the employers in considering such a proposition, the manufacturers present in Washington at the time hastily organized the Manufacturers' Association of Brewers' Equipment and Supplies to demonstrate to them that manufacturers were practically a unit against such an action. Strength in numbers that attended this meeting made an impression which caused the labor committee of the Brewers' Association to pigeonhole the demand of the unions and it was not discussed before the open meeting. The consensus of opinion at the time was that the manufacturers desired to operate open shops and it is the desire of this association to foster and promote this attitude."

There has been a growing sentiment that the United States Brewers' Association should purchase equipment and supplies from houses that are not antagonistic to union labor, and this sentiment is rapidly on the increase.

* * *

Free Speech and Free Air.

Los Angeles has an ordinance that is akin to "gag rule." It seems that it is permissible to speak in public parks if the speaker does not talk of politics, religion, sociology, economics, or any subject of live interest. If the speaker can declaim upon "The Relation of the Sighing of the South Winds to the Pie that Mother Used to Make" it is possible to escape arrest. The discovery of this archaic ordinance was made by the suffragists, who have held several meetings in the public parks. By a strange coincidence, a number of meetings had been held before the Park Commission, which not only plans the kind of trees that shall grow in the parks, but also what shall be said under those trees, discovered that a woeful disregard of an "anti"-dated ordinance was going on under their very noses. Awful! And whereas the Park Commission must needs enforce the law—they brought out their dusty ordinance and insisted upon its observation.

* * *

To Prohibit Wooden Cars.

Congressman Talcott of New York has introduced a bill in the lower house making it unlawful after January 1, 1912, for any common carrier engaged in interstate commerce, or in carrying United States mail, to locate or run in any train between adjoining steel cars, or between the engine and steel car adjoining, any wooden mail car, or any wooden express car, used in interstate traffic, or any wooden car used for the interstate transportation of passengers. The bill carries a penalty of \$500 for each violation.

* * *

The Shipping Strike.

A wide scope of country being affected by the seamen's strike, it is difficult to compute accurately the sum total of advances made, yet from fragmentary reports received from England, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Sweden, favorable news comes. At present the strike seems to be centered in Great Britain, Belgium and Holland. No general strike movement has been on in the United States. In Germany many agreements have been entered into with the ship owners. The Denmark seamen are still negotiating for agreements. In Norway a

bill is being discussed in Parliament, and, if adopted, will largely meet the situation. In Sweden the unions of seamen are yet suffering from the crippled condition in which a previous struggle left them. The International Transport Workers' Federation, while it has not officially sanctioned the strike, has issued an appeal for financial assistance. It is understood, however, that if any attempt is made to transport labor from one country to another, with a view to strike breaking, the Federation will take action. The strike does not appear to be general, even in Great Britain, Belgium and Holland, but there has been a series of sectional strikes which have met with apparent success. The most intense situation has been at Liverpool, Manchester and Hull, where the other water front trades have in a measure combined to assist the seamen.

One prominent feature is the remarkable revival in England of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union, which has, during this difficulty, rapidly increased in membership and effectiveness. The great difficulty experienced by the International Transport Workers' Federation is the fact that the organizations comprising the Federation are not well organized. The character of employment of seamen makes it exceedingly difficult to marshal these men into a strong and effective organization. Taken as a whole, however, the seamen's strike has been of immense value, not only in effecting advances in wages and bettered conditions, but it has been the means of bringing many seamen into the organization.

* * *

Points the Way to Needed Changes.

The Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. Fisher, the iron worker, in an address at Caxton Hall, referring to England as the mother country, said: "The time has come when a better distribution of wealth must take place, and it can make safe, steady progress by legislation and economic administration. It is incumbent upon the old mother of parliaments to take the lead. We in the self-governing colonies would be proud if she did so, but we claim the right to step out in our own way."

* * *

An Indication of Progress.

The Ohio constitution provides that a popular vote must be taken every twenty years on the question of calling a constitutional convention.

When in accordance with this provision the question of calling a convention came up in 1891, the Cincinnati "Volksblatt," the leading German daily, strongly opposed it. Its reasons are interesting to recall. "Just now," it said in substance, "there are too many Georgites, Bellamites and other cranks of a similar kind who might have too much to say about the new constitution. It would be better to wait twenty years, badly as our constitution needs revising, by which time all such radical notions will have died out." This practically expressed the feeling of all reactionary elements at that time.

The twenty years have gone by, and a convention has at last been called. The delay has not made the plutocratic chance any brighter. Twenty years ago there would probably not have been enough radicals elected to the convention to even get a respectful hearing. The few who might have been elected would have had no principle on which they could unite which would also have had a chance to win. There were probably not a half dozen men in the State, perhaps not even in the whole United States, who knew the accepted modern political meaning of the terms "initiative" and "referendum." Today the progressives of the State are united in an effort to secure these reforms.

If the writer of the "Volksblatt" editorial of twenty years ago is still in his old place, the memory of it will probably not cause him the least enjoyment.

A Masterpiece In English Prose**THREE CHEERS FOR WEBSTER.**

By Wendell Phillips.

(From a fiery speech before the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society on the surrender of Thomas Sims, at Faneuil Hall, Boston, January 30, 1852.)

I want to remark one other change, since we were shut out of Faneuil Hall. It is this: Within a few months, I stood in this hall, when Charles Francis Adams was on the platform—a noble Representative, a worthy son, let me say, in passing, of the two Adamses who hung here above him. While here he had occasion to mention the name of Daniel Webster, as I have once or twice tonight, and it was received with cheer on cheer, four, five and six times repeated during the course of his speech. In fact, he could hardly go on for the noisy opposition. That was at a time when some men were crazy enough to think that Daniel would yet be nominated for the Presidency; but those gaudy soap-bubbles have all burst. ("Three cheers for Daniel Webster.")

Yes, three cheers for Sir Pertinax M'Sycophant, who all his life long has been bowing down to the slave power to secure the Presidency; willing to sacrifice his manhood for the promise of a mess of pottage, and destined to be outwitted at last. Three cheers for the man who, after "many great and swelling words" against Texas, when finally the question of the Mexican war was before the Senate, did not dare to vote, but dodged the question, afraid to be wholly southerner or northerner, and striving in vain to outdo Winthrop in facing both ways. Three cheers for the man who went into Virginia, and under an "October sun" of the Old Dominion pledged himself—the recreant New Englander!—to silence on the slave question; a pledge infamous enough in itself, but whose infamy was doubled when he broke it only to speak against the slave on the 7th of March, 1850. Three cheers for him! (They were given, but so faintly that a shout of derision went up from the whole audience.)

Three cheers for the statesman who said on the steps of the Revere House that "this agitation must be put down" and the agitationists have entered Faneuil Hall before him. Three cheers for the man who could afford no better name to the abolitionists than "rub-a-dub agitators," till Kossuth found no method but theirs to chain the millions to himself; and then this far-sighted statesman discovered that "there were people inclined to under-rate the influence of public opinion."

Three cheers for the man who gave the State a new motive to send Horace Mann back to Washington, lest we should be thought guilty abroad of shocking bad taste in the old imperial tongue of the Romans. Three cheers for the man—(O, I like to repeat the book of Daniel!)—three cheers for "the Whig, the Massachusetts Whig, the Faneuil Hall Whig," who came home to Massachusetts—his own Massachusetts, the State he thought he owned, body and soul—who came home to Massachusetts, and lobbied so efficiently as to secure the election of Charles Sumner to the Senate of the United States.

LAWYERS' "UNION" ACTS.

Arthur Newton, the attorney who had charge of the Crippen defense, as a result of charges having been preferred against him by the lawyers' "union," has been suspended from the "union" for one year. The "business agents" of the English Lawyers' "Union," Lord Alverstone, Chief Justice of England, and Justices Darling and Bankes, decided on the punishment to be administered.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held July 21, 1911.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Kelly in the chair.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Rosenthal was excused, and Delegate McConaughy was appointed vice-president pro tem.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting were approved as printed.

Credentials—Steam Shovelmen—John McGaha. Millwrights—P. Miller. Millmen No. 423—W. Seagrave, W. H. Bemiss, O. W. Fredrickson, F. M. Pendergast, C. Elizalda, J. Doherty. Longshore Lumbermen—M. E. Galvan, Miles Kehoe, Geo. McNulty, A. Seaman, Timothy Callaghan. Bakers—Anton Wahl, J. A. Lattie, Emil Eisold, Edward Hoffman, Henry Braunnagel, Martin Knies, August Schumacher. Brass and Candelier Workers—R. G. Campbell, H. Reaside. Journeymen Tailors—A. Abrams. Elevator Constructors—F. B. Hanbridge, D. J. Murphy. Furniture Handlers—E. T. Crosby, F. C. Burns. Sailors—Ed. Anderson, Fred Anderson, Frank Bauer, E. Ellison, E. A. Erickson, Andrew Furuseth, H. J. Molander, Robert Rollo, Jack Rosen, Paul Scharrenberg. Cooks' Helpers—James Lewis, Sam Ueftal, J. C. Morris, W. F. Connolly, Geo. E. Smith. Broom Makers—E. J. Robinson. Lumber Clerks—Wm. A. Sullivan, vice R. F. Galvin. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From A. F. of L., notification that organizers' commission for John O. Walsh was on the way. From Lumber Clerks' Union, stating that an assessment of 50 cents per member had been levied for the McNamara Defense Fund. From Waiters No. 30, donation for Labor Day tickets. From Secretary Nagel, acknowledgment of receipt of petition on behalf of Luther C. Steward for Immigration Commissioner for this port. From I. B. E. W., thanks for assistance of Council in the re-affiliation of Local No. 6. From Woodmen of the World, asking for information relative to the union standing of Sutro Baths. From Laundry Owners' Association, complaint that they had no reply from Laundry Workers' Union. From Carpet and Shade Workers, stating that they had donated \$50 to the McNamara Defense Fund. From Local No. 44, Marble Workers, inclosing letters from Marble Workers D. C., relative to the erection of buildings by non-union labor.

Referred to Strike Committee—From Metal Trades Council of Los Angeles, report of conditions in the strike situation.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Newspaper Solicitors, in relation to the treatment of their men by the San Francisco "Call." From Cigar Makers' No. 22, Detroit, Mich., advising us of decision rendered in their favor to the extent that court had ordered the return of their label from unfair firm; also giving names of unfair brands of cigars.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, requesting that Local No. 339 be re-seated in the Council.

Referred to Labor Day Committee—From Carpenters No. 1640, Box Makers and Painters, stating that they would parade on Labor Day.

Convention call from the State Federation of Labor was received, and it was moved that the Council send two delegates; carried. Moved that the election take place next Friday evening, with the regular election of officers; carried.

The secretary stated that he had received a communication from an officer of an affiliated union, being a complaint of the action of the Building Trades Council in refusing to permit the distribution of literature around the Building Trades

Temple, and asked if the Council desired the communication read. It was moved that the communication be filed. Amendment that it be read. The amendment was lost by a vote of 29 in favor, 56 against, and the motion to file was carried.

Report of Unions—Broom Makers—McKenzie Company still unfair; many convict-made brooms sold in San Francisco; hope for a demand for their label. Cigar Makers—Have levied 25 cents per member assessment for McNamara Defense Fund; have indorsed woman's suffrage. Barbers—Will not parade on Labor Day. Janitors—S. N. Wood Co. employing non-union janitors.

Executive Committee—Reported progress on Gardeners' wage scale, and on complaint of Sorensen Co.; also that communication from Asiatic Exclusion League requesting contribution was an error and was not intended for this Council. The committee further reported having cited the proprietors of the Watson Towel Supply Co. and P. J. Mehegan on the matter of the boycotts requested on these places.

The committee recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Oyster Loaf Cafe; concurred in. Further reported having advised the Retail Clerks' Union relative to the raising of the boycott on M. Hart and placing the same on C. Rosner & Co.

In relation to the issuing of credentials to Bro. W. E. Jones to visit unions, the committee expressed the opinion that he was worthy of the support and assistance of affiliated unions. On the question of issuing credentials by officers the committee recommended that the rule be established by the Council that no officer be permitted to issue credentials of this sort, believing that the matter is one entirely within the discretion of affiliated unions, and that to them must be left the advisability of assisting or not assisting cases of this kind, without any action by the Council thereon. Concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Recommended that the General Labor Day Committee be requested to advertise in the Labor Day parade the following proposed constitutional amendments:

Senate Constitutional Amendment 23, Number 7 on the State ballot, granting the initiative and the referendum. Senate Constitutional Amendment 23, Number 8 on the State ballot, granting the recall of all elective officials, including judges. Senate Constitutional Amendment 8, granting suffrage to women, Number 4 on the ballot. Senate Constitutional Amendment 2, Number 1 on the ballot, authorizing State inspection of weights and measures. Senate Constitutional Amendment 32, Number 10 on the ballot, relating to employers' liability and compensation for industrial accidents. Assembly Constitutional Amendment 50, Number 23 on the ballot, increasing the power of the Railroad Commission over rates of transportation. On motion, the above amendments were all indorsed by the Council.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Committee—Committee appointed to arrange for President Gompers' itinerary submitted a report as follows:

President Gompers to arrive in San Francisco on September 2d, and deliver Labor Day oration at Shell Mound Park on September 4th. Speaks at San Jose on September 5th; Santa Cruz, September 6th; Oakland, September 7th; at the Building Trades Auditorium, September 8th; address trade unionists of Los Angeles, September 10th; San Diego, September 11th; Bakersfield, September 13th; Fresno, September 14th; return to San Francisco on the 16th, and address trade unionists at Sacramento on the 18th. Committee's arrangements approved.

The committee also recommended that a committee of arrangements to consist of five members be appointed; concurred in.

Nominations—At this time the secretary ad-

Eagleson Co.

Pacific Shirt Co.
and Wilson Co.

Reliable Shirts and Men's
Furnishing Goods

Large Stock. Popular Prices

1158 Market Street, Near Jones
Also Los Angeles and Sacramento

The Best Way

to help make San Francisco a million by
1915 is to

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

"LUNDSTROM" HATS

have been made here by the best Union
workmen since 1884.

Considering Quality and Style they are
equal to the world's best.

To make shopping more convenient, we
have stores in five different localities.

Lundstrom's Exclusive Hat Stores

1178 Market Street 2640 Mission Street
26 Third Street
72 Market Street 605 Kearny Street

UNION MADE

Boom the Label

Modern Methods
First-Class Work



EAGLE LAUNDRY CO.

53 to 67 COLTON STREET

The only
LAUNDRY
USING THE
UNION LABEL

Ring up { Market 1511
or Home M 1511

ESTABLISHED 1853

Thomas
THE CLEANSER

The Largest and Most Up-to-Date Works on Pacific Coast
27 Tenth St., San Francisco

Phone us { Market 230
Home J 2300

BRANCHES: 135 POWELL STREET
266 SUTTER STREET
1453 POLK STREET
1158 McALLISTER STREET
1164 BROADWAY, OAKLAND

HIGHEST CLASS DYEING AND CLEANING
MEN'S SUITS IN 48 HOURS
F. THOMAS Parisian Dyeing and Cleaning Works

vised the Council that the president and himself were candidates for public office at the coming municipal election, and that they had decided to place the matter of their eligibility as nominees to office in this Council, while at the same time being candidates for public office, before the Council for decision; they were willing to have this question decided on its merits, and would be glad to abide by the Council's action.

It was moved that the fact that both the president and secretary are candidates for public office shall in no way bar them from holding office in this Council; carried.

There being no further nominations for president, secretary, vice-president, financial secretary, treasurer, sergeant-at-arms, and "Labor Clarion" directors; these offices were on motion declared closed. Further nominations were made for executive committee—Arthur Beaver; law and legislative committee—Fred Zimmerman, M. E. Decker; organizing committee—Mrs. Emma O'Keefe, James Wilson, J. La Torres; Asiatic Exclusion League—Miss Rose Myears; delegates to State Federation of Labor convention—Andrew J. Gallagher, John O'Connell, S. Schulberg, J. C. Kloos, Wm. F. Dwyer.

Moved that the time for the election of officers be made a special order of business for 9 p. m. next Friday evening; carried.

Moved that the Council set the compensation for delegates who will attend the California State Federation of Labor convention at the rate of \$7 per day and railroad fare; carried.

Receipts—Cap Makers, \$4; Millwrights, \$4; Milkers, \$4; Bootblacks, \$8; Sheet Metal Workers, \$12; Carpenters No. 22, \$20; Machine Hands, \$2; Baggage Messengers, \$2; Laundry Drivers, \$6; Moving Picture Operators, \$6; Bakers, \$14; Painters, \$20; Stage Employees, \$4; Box Makers, \$4; Garment Cutters, \$2; Amalgamated Carpenters, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, \$16; Metal Polishers, \$4; Newspaper Carriers, \$4; Stereotypers and Electrotypers, \$4; Beer Drivers, \$8; Waiters, \$20; Grocery Clerks, \$4; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$4; Garment Workers, \$10; Hackmen, \$4; Structural Iron Workers, \$6; Furniture Handlers, \$8; Soap Workers, \$6; Bindery Women, \$4; Tobacco Workers, \$2; Brass and Chandelier Workers, \$4; Elevator Conductors and Starters, \$4; Marble Workers, \$4; Longshore Lumbermen, \$10; Carpenters No. 304, \$2; Millmen No. 423, \$12; Wood Carvers, \$4; Housesmiths, \$14; United Laborers, \$16; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$4; Elevator Constructors, \$4; Pie Bakers, \$4. Total, \$298.

Expenses—"Daily News," 25 cents; secretary, \$40; postage, \$6.75; stenographer, \$20; assistant stenographer, \$18; Jas. H. Barry, printing brief on eight-hour day, \$249; California State Federation of Labor, per capita for six months, \$6. Total, \$340.

Adjourned at 11:10 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

She was pretty; as pretty as any bisque doll that any one ever admired and then grew tired of. She met a young chap. "I just love an educated person," she said, giggling. "Why, the man that I go with is just the best educated man I ever seen. He went all through high school and then went to Hartford College." "What college?" asked her escort. "Why, Hartford," she said, "the one that is opposed to Yale." Then her escort fled.

The annual demonstration of Yorkshire miners was held recently at Barnsley. Mr. Keir Hardie declared that in about a month's time the whole coal fields of Great Britain would sound the alarm to "down tools" until a living wage was granted to the men on strike in the South Wales coal fields.

Thrust and Parry

"The country has never seen a time when its commerce of all kinds was so involved and embarrassed by unwise laws created by men utterly disqualified by business incapacity and inexperience as today. The business men, of whom there are too few in Congress, are not making the business laws. They are in the grasp of men who keep their ears to the ground, listening for the direction in which popular excitement is hurrying. For a decade it has been blindly rushing against capital in corporate forms, indifferent to the fact that without capital in large forms there can be no capital in small forms and no labor. Men meddle with the coal business who do not know a lump of coal from a piece of slate, and you and I pay one or two dollars a ton more for coal because of their folly. They manage railroads in detail, attempting to fix charges, the passenger and freight tariff, and the wage of operators, and by and by, after the foolishness of it all becomes apparent to all, we of the common people will pay the freight. We will pay the tax in the higher price of things that come through the corporation, for in the final analysis of things, the people pay the bills."—Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse.

The above characteristic expression is familiar to our readers. It shows the reverend gentleman of Syracuse University to be illy-named. He should be called Night instead of Day. The doctrine of non-interference with the trusts and the illegal combinations has but few devotees in this country, and it is to be regretted that one supposed to be a "leader of thought" should subscribe his name in the out-of-date column. In the warfare between the people and money there can be no middle ground, and men in high places should keep their "ears to the ground" to do their full duty, and not be subservient to those interests that are selfish.

"The Union Iron Works of San Francisco will very probably be passed over to the Government. Mr. Schwab advised the writer many months ago that this plant was to be disposed of for no other reason than labor conditions in San Francisco. This concern formerly employed 10,000 men. Now, under union rule, 500 is a large pay roll. Does any other city want those conditions?"—Portland (Ore.), Employers' Association.

"The Steel Trust employs the most ignorant and degraded slaves it can scour up and import in violation of law from all Europe. It pays them \$1.35 a day, and works them twelve hours for seven days in the week. The awful disclosures of these hell-holes of Pittsburg has sickened the country. Under union rule of San Francisco such establishments are not wanted. Home-owning, self-respecting, well-paid labor is what the business men of San Francisco want. Slaves from the hells of the Steel Trust would do them no good. Portland would secure no benefit from one of Schwab's mills vomiting forth upon the community the wrecks and degradation of Pittsburg."—Portland "Labor Press."

John Dymond, a cane planter of New Orleans, told the House sugar investigating committee on July 15th that the cane growers of Louisiana were absolutely at the mercy of the American Sugar Refining Company, which bought raw sugar arbitrarily and paid its own price. Mr. Dymond said there was no competitive buying in New York. Practically all of the buyers who had not been brought into the combination by the "trust," he said, maintained an "armed truce."

All of which furnishes another illustration of the way the Citizens' Alliances of the land do not practice what they preach.

Children's Account

Your children should be taught to save. Open an account for each of them today. Show them by example that you believe in a savings account. They cannot start too soon.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco

Union Label of the United Brewery Workmen.

Union Made and Bottled

OF AMERICA

COPYRIGHT & TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1903

When drinking beer, see that this Label is on the keg or bottle.

SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: July, Black on Pink.

Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

COR. SIXTH AND MARKET

Agents Carhartt Overalls

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.

JOHN L. POLITO

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

2104 MARKET STREET

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THE HOME OF THE UNION STAMP

FRANK BROS.

THE BIG CLOTHIERS For MEN and BOYS

1015 MARKET STREET near SIXTH

BOSS OF THE ROAD

OVERALLS

DEMAND THE BRAND

Neustädter Bros.

SAN FRANCISCO NEW YORK PORTLAND

Notes in Union Life

Death has taken away these members of organized labor: Frederick Burket of the electrical workers (No. 537), Herman J. Junge of the machinists, August Fleischer of the cigar makers, J. L. Swift of the white rats actors, and William H. Donovan of the carriage painters.

The Fresno strike of the plumbers has been settled to the satisfaction of the men.

Thirty-five delegates, representing sixty-five locals, attended the seventh biennial convention of the Upholsterers' International Union in New York City on July 17th. One question before the convention is the general introduction of the eight-hour workday.

Richard Cornelius has returned from a visit to Stockton and San Jose. In the former place the carmen's conditions of employment were arranged, and the proposed increase in wage will be further considered. Division No. 532 of San Jose has decided to amalgamate with Division No. 265, and a new agreement has been presented to the company. It is now a subject of negotiation.

The vote on the referendum proposition in the International Cigar Makers' Union for a convention has been tabulated. The proposal has been defeated. This organization has not held a convention for fifteen years, its business having been transacted wholly by the initiative and referendum. The cigar makers throughout the country, by this vote, and their previous votes on this same question, show that the great majority of members are well satisfied with the present method of legislation.

If the Women's Trade Union League carries out the policy which it has outlined, the principles of trade unionism are to be taught to the foreign element in Chicago with first lessons in English. "I am a member of a trade union," will appear in the new primer in place of the customary "this is a bear." "I am working in a union shop and receive \$10 a week," to take the place of "the fox is a cunning animal." It is also suggested that instead of having pictures of animals, trees, rivers, lakes and landscapes, that the primer to be used will be replete with pictures of shops, stores and factories filled with wage earners, who will in all cases display union buttons. Mrs. Raymond Robins champions the idea and says, "we can easily use such a primer in the foreign sections of the city where we have already established schools for working girls."

San Francisco Carmen's Union, Division No. 518, took in seven members at the last meeting. The referendum for an increased death and disability fund and an old-age pension is now before the locals, and No. 518 has indorsed these betterments. The international convention at St. Joseph in September will be largely attended, judging by present indications.

The unionists of Oakland have chosen T. Westoby chairman of the Labor Day committee, and F. H. Pratt secretary.

A Long Beach druggist has been fined \$20 for violating the law prohibiting the employment of drug clerks more than ten hours in a day or more than sixty hours in a week. This conviction is the result of activity on the part of the State Labor Commissioner's office.

Miss Margaret C. Daley left for Los Angeles last Saturday. After a short stay in the interests of the garment workers, she will return to San Francisco before leaving for the east. Miss Daley has the tact and ability that mean so much in representing an organization.

The stereotypers and electrotypers are going to raise several thousand dollars to entertain delegates to their international convention next year. Committees are now preparing for the event, which will be noteworthy in the annals of printerdom on the Pacific Coast.

MILLIONS EDUCATED BY EXHIBITS.

Exhibitions, showing in graphic form the prevention of consumption, have been shown in every State in the United States, except Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming, and also in most of the Canadian Provinces, and in Mexico, Porto Rico, and Cuba, according to a bulletin issued by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. The bulletin also shows that twenty-five States and sixteen cities have permanent and traveling exhibits besides the two operated by the National Association itself, the total number of such displays being over 200, including about 150 small school exhibits.

The first tuberculosis exhibit in America was shown by the Maryland Tuberculosis Commission in January, 1904. In 1906 there were four such exhibits. Today practically all the larger cities of the country have such displays, and in twenty-five States comprehensive campaigns have been carried on with them. These exhibits are visited annually by millions of people.

The American Tuberculosis Exhibition of the National Association is completing six years of continuous service, during which time it has been shown under three flags, in the United States, Mexico, and Canada, and has been displayed in twenty-one States, including every southern State east of the Mississippi, except West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware. The Western Tuberculosis Exhibit of the National Association, just closing its season in Butte, Montana, has been shown in Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, and Montana.

As a result of the general educational campaign through the various exhibitions on tuberculosis, millions of pieces of literature have been distributed; millions of people shown how to prevent consumption; and several States and cities have been roused to take legislative action.

ENGLAND'S POSTAL EMPLOYEES.

In a letter received from A. H. Gill, who was a fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress to the American Federation of Labor convention in Toronto, Canada, he makes mention of the organization in his country of the employees in the postal service. In commenting upon the attitude of the Post Office Department, with reference to the organization of men employed in the service, he writes as follows:

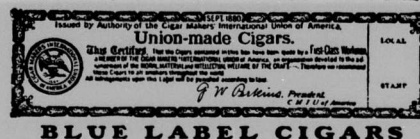
"With regard to the organization of postal clerks, I can say that all classes of workers in connection with our postal department are organized in trade unions, and most of them are affiliated with the Trade Union Congress, paying exactly the same rate per member as those in other trades. They consist of separate organizations, such as the Postmen's Federation, Postal and Telegraph Clerks, Sorters, etc. The Government treats with their officials in reference to any disputes or arrangements or conditions of work. They are not prohibited from using their influence with members of Parliament to secure legislation or better administration of the postal service in their favor. They exercise their votes at elections, but are not allowed to take any public part in any election for a member of Parliament, but are allowed to sit in public bodies, boroughs or city councils, etc. The postal service is so thoroughly organized that they wield a great influence."

This is somewhat illuminating when we take into consideration that the Post Office Department in this country arbitrarily and autocratically forbids the organization of postal employees, save that they join an organization dominated and controlled by the department itself. That this class of employees have an equal right to join the trade unions attached to the American Federation of Labor will eventually be demonstrated.

PETER TORBET

Printer of Ribbons and Badges 69 City Hall Ave.
Telephone Market 4522

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE



James A. Sorensen
Pres. and Treas.
14K, 18K, 22K
WEDDING RINGS

Sorensen Co.

Reliable Jewelers
and Opticians

Eyes Examined FREE by Expert Optician.

Largest and finest assortment in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Umbrellas and Silver Novelties.

715 Market St., next Call Bldg.
2593 Mission St., near 22d.
All watch repairing warranted for 2 years.

New Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.
Week Beginning this Sunday Afternoon.
MATINEE EVERY DAY.

A MARVELOUS BILL

"THE DARLING OF PARIS," Europe's Newest Sensation, Featuring Mile. Mina Minar; THE DANDIES, in Henry J. Corner's English Musical Melange "Our Audiences"; HORACE WRIGHT and RENE DIETRICH, the somewhat different singers; LEIPZIG, the Royal Conjuror; M. Nederveld's SIMIAN JOCKEY; DAN BURKE and THE WONDER GIRLS; FAY, TWO COLEYS & FAY; NEW DAYLIGHT MOTION PICTURES. Last Week—Great Artistic Triumph—WM. H. THOMPSON in Leo Dietrichstein's one-act play "THE WISE RABBI."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONES DOUGLAS 70. HOME C 1570.

WHEN ORDERING CUSTOM-MADE TAILORING



Demand of your Merchant Tailor That this Label be Sewed In. It is a Guarantee That They are Strictly Custom Made.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS
UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. ***

Men and Measures

Richard Caverly spent the Fourth of July at the beach, and like all young people decided to go in wading. The result has been detention at home until his understandings assume a shape better fitted for enclosure in shoes. In other words, a case of sunburn developed.

The price of gas in Chicago was fixed by the City Council on July 17th for five years at 75 cents for the first, 70 cents for the second and third, and 68 cents for the fourth and fifth.

Over 100 German workmen, who take special interest in the educational advancement of their class, have commenced a week's tour in England. They were welcomed by the National Council of Adult School Union on arrival. It will be remembered that last year a similar visit to Germany was arranged by the National Council, and the coming tour will enable the members of last year's party who visited Germany to return the courtesy shown them on that occasion. The tour was inaugurated by a breakfast at the House of Commons, the party being subsequently received by the Lord Mayor. Numerous receptions and meetings have been organized at which the German workmen are to be the chief guests.

E. J. Brais of the tailors' international lost his wife on June 28th. The deceased passed away in Cleveland, Ohio, after a long illness. Mr. Brais visited San Francisco recently, and he has the sympathy of many friends.

In lieu of formal answers to the contempt charges against them, Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor last Monday entered oral pleas of not guilty before Justice Wright of the District of Columbia Supreme Court. They also entered a plea of immunity under the statute of limitations and attacked the court for not having instituted the proceedings within the statutory time limit. Further hearing was postponed ten days. Declaring that the attack made upon him before a congressional committee by Gompers left him no alternative but to proceed to the trial to the end, Justice Wright reiterated his refusal to certify the contempt cases to some other members of the court.

President Berry of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union announces that from one city forty-four applications to admit tuberculosis patients to the new home at Hale Springs, Tenn., will be made. As this city is not noted for tuberculosis, the question now arises what is the condition of other press rooms throughout the country?

Judge Stanley A. Smith of Sierra County, sitting for Judge Ogden in the Superior Court of Alameda County, made a new ruling in injunction matters, to the effect that men on strike have a right to follow vehicles of any concern against which they have a grievance, and to use banners proclaiming the facts in the case. This knockout blow was delivered in the case of the Sunset Lumber Company versus the Building Trades Council of Alameda County, various unions affiliated therewith and about fifty members of those organizations. On July 1st the company secured a preliminary injunction from Judge Ogden restraining the defendants from picketing, boycotting, interfering with employees, or carrying banners announcing that the unfair concern employed strike breakers and gunfighters.

Governor Wilson was "docked" \$89 for absence from the State by the State Treasurer on July 7th, under a provision of the New Jersey constitution which provides that during the absence of the Governor the President of the Senate shall be acting Governor and receive the financial benefits of the office. The acting Governor has courteously collected the money and turned it over to Governor Wilson.

SPLENDID UNION LABEL MEETING.

Last Saturday night the auditorium of Sacramento's new Labor Temple was crowded with members and friends of the labor movement. The purpose of the gathering was to form a woman's auxiliary to the Union Label League.

Chairman W. B. Fink opened the meeting by introducing Judge E. C. Hart as master of ceremonies. In his introductory address, Judge Hart said that it was the part of wisdom to enlist women in the movement. He predicted success to the cause with women working for it.

Mayor M. R. Beard also made an address. There were several musical numbers on the program which was followed by dancing.

Walter Macarthur was the orator of the night. His thorough knowledge of the union label and the principles of the labor movement enabled him to do full justice to his theme. The Sacramento papers speak in the highest terms of his address. In part he said:

"The union label is the weapon of science, of precision, which, if properly used, will accomplish more than all the strikes and boycotts in the world.

"You may have different motives for reaching the opinion, but I suppose that every intelligent man and woman is opposed to the strike and boycott. I flatter myself that I am an intelligent man, and I am opposed to them. Unfortunately, however, conditions sometimes make their use absolutely necessary, and if I now had it in my power to abolish them, I would not do so.

"There are between eighty and a hundred union labels to all kinds of products from hats to shoes and all and sundry articles of household use. A body of laboring men organize and go to their employers and say, 'You give us certain conditions of employment, and we will give you the use of the union label. You can put it on your products to show that you give your laborers fair conditions.' When an employer refuses to live up to such conditions, the label is withdrawn and the public is thus apprised of the fact that he is treating his employees unfairly.

"I believe that if the men and women in this hall made up their minds to demand the union label and to take no other, the cause of union labor would be strengthened 150 per cent in this city within twenty-four hours.

"Take, simply for the purpose of an example, the bakers. In that craft there is the United Bakers' Confederation and their label is put on every loaf they make. Now, if the women of this city should demand bread with that label, and refuse any other kind, the grocer and the baker would be carrying nothing but union label bread in twenty-four hours. You know how jealous a store keeper is of his patronage and how quickly he misses it when a regular customer drops away.

"When the baker comes and asks for the union label, he is told, 'Give these bakers you employ fair hours, fair wages and put your workshop in a sanitary condition, and the label will be yours.'

"He will get busy immediately; so will all the others. They will get busy just as soon as you get busy—not before. And when you have come to demand that symbol of fair labor conditions, we have seen about the last of the strike and the boycott.

"Whenever you make up your minds to ask for goods bearing the union label and to take no other, then the boss who would otherwise have said, 'If you don't like your jobs, you can quit,' will be ready to concede all reasonable demands that are made upon him.

"For he knows that to lose the union label is to lose his patronage, and, while he may be able to employ plenty of men to take the place of the strikers, still he has no way of getting his customers back.

"The union label is not used as a club to make employers grant unjust demands. Ninety-nine per

Couple Rest With Pleasure

by including the

New Orleans-New York Steamship Line

Between New Orleans and New York in the routing of your ticket East. Costs less than an all rail route and affords an interesting and delightful diversion on your trip.

Rates

First class rail to New Orleans and	
first cabin steamer to New York..	\$ 77.75
Round Trip	145.50
One way rail, one way steamer, between New Orleans and New York	70.00
Second class rail and second cabin New Orleans to New York.....	65.75

Rates include meals and berth while on steamer.

Write or ask any agent for details.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Ticket Offices

Flood Building,
Palace Hotel,
32 Powell Street.
Market Street Ferry Depot
Third and Townsend Streets Depot,
Broadway and 13th Street, Oakland.

cent of the demands of union labor are fair and just, and our best witnesses that this is true are the employers who use the union label.

"The women are the natural arbitrators of industrial conflicts. The ultimate determination of labor conditions rests with the consuming public. The women represent the purchasing public. They buy what is necessary for the household and their ability to get the most out of a dollar is proverbial.

"But there is a point where economy ceases to be economy and becomes something very different. We should know not only the prices at which an article is sold, but the price at which it is made.

"In buying goods at a sacrifice, we should look to it that we are not buying someone's job. Is there any woman here that would spend the wages of honest toil in such a way as to save two-bits or 50 cents on garments which have been made at the price of the bodies and souls of their sisters? For much that is sold in the stores is made under sweatshop conditions—under conditions destructive to the health and even ruinous to the character of the women who are employed there. The only way to save them from such conditions is through the union label.

"Now a word to the men on this same subject. It is the greatest reflection upon union labor that the men who belong to these organizations, though they are willing to talk and fight for union labor in season and out of season, are ready to accept whatever is passed over the counter to them by the clerk of a dry goods store or cigar store, regardless whether it bears the union label."

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight. The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held last Tuesday, July 25th, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

The application of Emelio Mirez was laid over one week.

Miss Audrey B. Monroe was admitted to full membership from transfer.

Transfers were withdrawn by Geo. Eckhardt, Sr., and Geo. Eckhardt, Jr., both of Local No. 2, and Sam Rosenberg, Local No. 264.

Transfers were deposited by O. Demeris, drums, Local No. 241; Jos. Hertz, violin, Local No. 33.

Resigned: M. Karp.

Reinstated to membership in good standing: Miss J. Barda, J. E. McClellan, A. Hirsch, S. Rosenberg, J. Helget, F. Hanlein, Chas. Morris, F. Ferullo, R. L. Sampsell, A. Wunderwald, C. T. Wipern, W. A. Sabin, S. Haccour, G. E. Jeffrey, G. V. Rankin, L. M. Lalanne, F. R. Hoff, L. A. DeMirs, Geo. Grosser, M. S. Karp, Miss A. A. McLaughlin, P. Steindorff.

The board has decided that regular San Francisco prices shall prevail for N. S. G. W. engagement at Santa Rosa, September 9th, together with all expenses, provided musicians leave this city on the morning of September 9th.

Eagles' Hall, Golden Gate avenue, between Hyde and Leavenworth streets, has been placed in Class D list of halls.

Members wishing engagement for the Labor Day parade, will please send in their names at once to the secretary.

Traveling members H. Heisel, No. 310, A. Pearl, No. 9, Fred K. Logan, No. 215, are reported playing two weeks at the Columbia Theatre.

The third annual picnic of this union was held on Thursday, July 20th, at Shell Mound Park. There was a large attendance, and the picnic was at least a grand social success, and we hope it will also prove one financially. Much credit is due the committee who had the affair in hand for the very efficient manner in which they handled the same. One of the special features was the grand concert which took place from 2 to 3 o'clock under the direction of Herman Perlet. The committee asks that all members please account for tickets sent them as soon as possible, as they wish to make a report to the next union meeting, and it will be necessary for the money or tickets to be returned before any report can be rendered. Please send all moneys to J. H. Meyer, chairman picnic committee, 68 Haight street.

There is a list of numbers that drew prizes at the picnic, as yet uncalled for, on the bulletin board at headquarters.

Jerry Fabris left Wednesday for a three-weeks' vacation. He will visit Los Angeles, San Diego and other points of interest in southern California.

ORPHEUM.

A big pantomimic production will be offered next week at the Orpheum in "The Darling of Paris," the European sensation that was brought to this country by Morris Gest. The star of the performance is Mlle. Mina Minar. A jolly lot of fun is promised in the performance of "The Dandies" in their musical melange and burlesque, "Our Audience." A particularly refreshing and neat singing act will be offered by Horace Wright and Rene Dietrich, a "sweet voiced duo." "Leipzig," the famous magician, will be at the Orpheum next week. M. Nederveld's Simian Jockey "Seppel" is a natural comedian and cleverer than others of his species. Next week will be the last of Dan Burke and his Wonder Girls, Fay, Two Coleys and Fay, and also of that splendid actor, Wm. H. Thompson, in "The Wise Rabbi."

S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

LET US HAVE YOUR ORDER FOR YOUR FALL SUIT EARLY

Orders are coming into our Men's Tailoring Department at a lively rate these days, induced perhaps by the beautiful materials which we are showing for Fall and by the low prices at which we are making these suits.

But a great many of them are being brought here by the Suits themselves, which are daily being turned out.

No tailor shop in San Francisco, even at twice the prices we are charging, is turning out such satisfactory suits as we are making here. All of them are made on our own premises; they are cut by the best and most experienced cutters and designers, and are made by the most skilled operators.

We own the materials at prices far less than the ordinary merchant tailor because of the immense quantities we consume in our factory and in this particular department.

Prices on these Made-to-Order Suits are:

\$18.50 \$20 \$25 and \$30

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Standard Box Factory.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.
Washington Square Theatre, Powell-Montgomery.
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.

RURAL CARRIERS.

It has been announced by the Post Office Department that the 40,000 rural free delivery carriers in the United States are to receive an increase of \$100 per year over their present salary of \$900, for all carriers on standard routes, with proportionate increases on the shorter routes.

Little Tommy evinced inordinate pride in his knowledge of "fractions," and not long ago an opportunity was afforded him to demonstrate the fact. His mother asked whether the little neighbor was an only child. A look of triumph immediately came to Tommy's face, as he replied: "He's got just one sister. He tried to fool me by telling me that he had two half-sisters, but I knew too much of fractions to be caught that way."

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The regular meeting will be held next Sunday afternoon, July 30th, in the Labor Temple at 316 Fourteenth street, near Mission. It will be the last gathering before the fifty-seventh convention of the International Typographical Union, and the general committee will have a full report to present to members, who are urged to attend. The routine business will be interesting, and includes propositions favoring the enlargement of the I. T. U. executive council, and the payment of additional money to the delegates-elect.

The convention business has resulted in extra work in the secretary's office. Members are requested to pay their July dues and assessments at the earliest possible moment. This is necessary in order that the bookkeeping may be kept up to the standard, and it stands to reason that during the mid-days of August the offices at headquarters will be crowded with delegates and visitors. Hence the urgent need to remember the position of Secretary-Treasurer Michelson and help him.

W. A. Wagner of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has been in town several days. He is the first I. T. U. delegate to arrive, and James W. Mullen, a townsman of Mr. Wagner, has been doing the honors and incidentally informing the public where Iowa is located.

William H. Wenderoth of the Blair-Murdock chapel is recovering from his experiences of several days ago, when he was held up, shot in the neck and thrown into the bay. He has no idea of the identity of his assailants. It is good news to read that our fellow member is going to survive such an onslaught.

H. M. Alexander is in the St. Francis Hospital. During the last two or three years his health has not been as rugged as could be desired, and his friends will wish him a speedy return to the office.

D. G. Lewis remains on the sick list. He would be pleased to see any of his old or new friends. Mr. Lewis is anxious to attend the sessions of the I. T. U. convention, where he will be able to tell of the early days of the art of setting type by hand.

J. K. Phillips is at Latrobe, but writes that he is going to come to San Francisco for the second week in August. His nearly ninety years will not keep the veteran from the gathering of the clans.

Robert Higgins of the "Bulletin" is in the tall timbers for a two weeks' stay, where he is wooing nature and thinking of the simple life.

The baseball team journeyed to San Jose last Sunday. The result was a tie game—8 to 8. It was considered to be unsportsmanlike to defeat the hosts on their own ground, and, in addition, the boys were so anxious to catch the train necessary for the night's attention to duty that they had their eyes working overtime. The team speaks highly of the way they were received, and the "Garden City" sustained its reputation.

Secretary Michelson has secured a number of small I. T. U. buttons from Indianapolis. There has been quite a demand for this size—hence this notice.

The press assistants of Sacramento are out on strike for their new wage schedule.

The officers of the Australasian Typographical Union forwarded copy for the I. T. U. souvenir just in the nick of time for inclusion in the book. Accompanying the article were a number of large photographs illustrating different phases of life on the far-away continent.

The following twenty-five members will constitute the next funeral delegation: Paul Lanson, H. H. Leach, Geo. Lechner, W. E. Leonard, A. E. Lertora, E. H. Lessard, Jos. Love, D. C. Linale, F. W. Linder, E. Lindquist, A. A. Loeber, Geo. H. Logan, S. Logasa, Thos. W. Love, Wm. J. Love, D. S. Luddy, S. J. H. Lundquist, W. E. Lutters, J. H. Lynch, M. Lynch, W. T. Lyon, S. Bert Lunt, M. E. Lewis, Geo. Lathrow, Miss C. Leek.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth Street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 343 Van Ness.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 4th Thursdays, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 22 Ninth.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays. Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—Meet second and fourth Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th. J. Toohey, 618 Precita ave.

Book Binders, Paper Rulers, Paper Cutters and Folding Machine Operators' Union, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandeller Workers, No. 153—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, second and fourth Thursdays in afternoon, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.

Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 303 Sixth; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, at 1213 Market.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 338 Kearny; meet 1st and 3 Thursdays nights.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Elevator Conductors and Starters, No. 13105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 316 14th.

Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardeners' Protective Union, No. 13020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Thursdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.; office, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Kendrick's Hall, 454 Valencia. Headquarters, same place.

Hatters—James Moran, secretary, 1178 Market.

Hoisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.

Machinists, No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mallers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen, Oilers' and Watertenders' Union of the Pacific—91 Steuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, Sec., 443 Franklin.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, secretary, 204 Valencia.

Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 22 Ninth.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237 Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Walters, No. 30—Meet first Wednesday 2:30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

White Rats Actors' Union of America—Walter J. Talbot, secretary, 127 Ellis.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Wage Earners' Suffrage League—316 14th; office hours 9 to 11 a. m. Louise LaRue, secretary.

For Women in Union and Home

The first International Congress of Farm Women, to be held in Colorado Springs beginning October 16th is one of the most far reaching current results in the activities of women for the public welfare. The farmers are becoming the "power behind the throne" in the political and financial world and their wives are closely following. With the pressing realization that upon the latter depends the home and upon the home depends the vital, moral and physical strength of the future of our nation, they are reaching forward with anxious energy to grasp the strength needed to do their part.

Mrs. Jersey Benedict Gessner, one of the most prominent lawyers of the south, resides in New Orleans, having inherited her splendid offices and much of her legal business from her father. She receives the same fees for her work which would be paid a man, and it is said she has lost but one case.

Miss Clara Smith has been elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, partly because she solved a problem in mathematics which puzzled college professors for more than a century. Miss Smith is an instructor of mathematics in Wellesley College.

"Big Tim," Timothy D. Sullivan, is one State Senator of New York who resolved that the woman's suffrage bill now pending shall have a fair show. "There isn't going to be any funny business when the bill comes up," says the Senator. "It's going to get a fair show. Twenty years ago, when you got up in the morning all you saw was men going to work with dinner pails. Now there are just as many women carry lunches. They are entitled to protect themselves, and labor is entitled to the protection of having their votes cast and counted."

Mary Cheney, of Manchester, Conn., who recently gave that city a \$200,000 public park, has made a further gift of a large tract of land in the heart of the city for a public recreation ground for children. She will equip it with modern apparatus. Mrs. Cheney is a suffragist.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

(Contributed by Los Angeles Strike Committee.)

Although many happenings of interest to union labor occurred during the past week, taken altogether it has been one of the quietest so far as labor is concerned that Los Angeles has witnessed in many moons.

Chief of importance was the victory scored in the courts when Judge Walter Bordwell upheld the contention of the attorneys representing Mrs. Ortie E. McManigal that Mrs. McManigal need not testify before the grand jury investigating the "Times" alleged dynamiting case, unless she wanted to. As Mrs. McManigal already has settled that she does not "want to" she will not, and the prosecution of the McNamara brothers, charged with dynamiting the "Times" plant, will therefore be deprived of an opportunity to learn in advance what Mrs. McManigal will testify to when the case comes to trial.

The decision of Judge Bordwell was a victory in more ways than one. It not only keeps the District Attorney's office from taking a very unfair advantage of the defense in the famous case, but it precludes any possibility of the arrest of Mrs. McManigal for contempt, and thus prevents her being landed in jail where she would be absolutely at the mercy of the Burns sleuths, who have hounded her and harassed her and her children by dogging their footsteps until the woman has reached the verge of a nervous breakdown. It also gives Mrs. McManigal a brief respite from the task of appearing constantly in court and undergoing nervous hours on the witness stand. It will enable her to regain somewhat her shattered nerves before the trial of the men in whose defense she has elected to testify is begun.

In this regard it may be well to state that such is not the case with her husband, who will be depended upon by the prosecution to send the McNamara brothers to jail and blotch the record of the union movement.

In contrast to the condition of McManigal is the appearance of the two McNamara brothers. Both have taken on weight and both, confident of their ultimate acquittal and vindication, pass the time cheerfully in their cells.

The movement to elect Job Harriman mayor of Los Angeles next fall has grown rapidly since Harriman announced his candidacy July 4th. Several unions have organized Job Harriman clubs and several others are planning to do so. The carpenters, who organized recently, took in over 200 members last week, and now boast a membership of 1000. I. B. E. W., Local 61, organized Thursday night with a charter roll of 43. Everywhere union men are showing the proper enthusiasm, and Harriman's election is already being predicted. Should Harriman win, it will mean one of the greatest victories for labor ever won on the coast, as heretofore labor has had to win its strikes here in the face of a hostile administration subsidized and controlled by the M. and M.

Thursday afternoon the grand jury, contrary to general expectation, re-indicted A. B. Maple, F. Ira Bender and B. H. Connors, union men, on a charge of attempting to dynamite the new Hall of Records building last September. It was believed that the matter would be dropped following the quashing of the original indictments against the trio, but publicity given this phase of the matter doubtless led to the grand jury's action.

An echo of the picketing cases was sounded here Friday when David D. Walinsley, a member of the Machinists' Union, brought suit against the city officials for false arrest and imprisonment. Walinsley was arrested while passing a place where a strike was in progress, and although he was not on picket duty, and was minding his own business, was thrown in jail and kept there four days before being turned loose. At no time was a complaint ever filed against him, but while in custody he was submitted to outrageous indignities, he alleges.

The metal workers' strike, the strike committee reports, is progressing. There have been no desertions of the union ranks of late, while on the other hand since picketing was resumed several strike breakers have been induced to leave work.

The committee asks that fellow union men throughout the country continue their loyal support to the strike here, in order that victory so nearly won may not be lost at the last minute. Funds are needed badly, and every little aid is appreciated.

Phone Douglas 1309 Room 540 Mills Bldg.

RICHARD CAVERLY

Agent.

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A guaranteed pension for life, if you are physically or mentally unable to work. For Man or Woman.

Send for Illustration.

THE WAY OUT.

By John M. Work.

Allowing for all the advantages that have already been attained, any candid observer must admit that the condition of the working class at the present time is deplorable.

We are dependent upon the capitalist masters for jobs. They can give us jobs, or decline to give us jobs, as they like. When we have jobs, our wages are barely sufficient to buy the commonest necessities of life. When we are out of employment, we have to suffer every manner of privation and degradation. Thousands of our brother workmen are killed every year because they cannot control the conditions under which they must work. Hundreds of thousands more are maimed for the same reason. We are unable to properly educate our children. Many of them have to go to work when they are almost infants. Suicide, insanity, intoxicating liquor, disease and death, ravage our class with wanton havoc.

All the evils of society seem to concentrate their baneful effects upon us.

And with good reason.

For the private ownership of the industries places the whole working class in a condition of servitude. The capitalists own the industries. The workers are therefore dependent upon them for jobs. They hire us for just enough to keep us alive. They discharge us whenever they feel like it. They maim and kill us by lack of safeguards, in order to increase their own profits. They reduce our children to slavery and drive our daughters into lives of shame. They surround us with conditions which make us the prey of every scourge and send us to untimely graves.

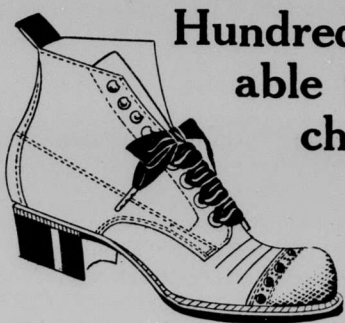
In a land of unbounded plenty, why should this be so?

The working class does the necessary and useful work of the world. If we could free ourselves from dependence and secure the full value of our labor, all these evils would disappear.

If the workers will vote together, they can elect their own candidates to office. They can elect the local, State and national administrations. Then can then take the industries over and make them collective property owned by all the people and run for the benefit of all the people. They can guarantee all men and women employment at their full earnings, and shorten the hours of labor enough so that the guarantee can be fulfilled.

Then there will be no capitalists to receive egregious profits. The workers will control their own conditions of labor and receive the full value of their labor.

This change will remove all the economic evils by which we are surrounded. It will surround us with conditions wherein it will be the most natural thing in the world for us to be healthy, happy and highly enlightened. It will open up the avenues to all the higher things of life, from which the masses of the people are now locked, barred and bolted. It is true that this will be Socialism, but we should not be frightened by a name.

Store Open Saturday
Evenings Until 10**B. KATSCHINSKI**Store Open Saturday
Evenings Until 10**PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.***"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"***825 MARKET STREET Opp. Stockton**
SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE**OUR GREAT SHOE SALE
IS NOW ON**

Hundreds of styles of stylish, dependable footwear for men, women and children, priced at less than the cost of manufacture

Don't miss this chance as these remarkable reductions mean a saving of from 50c to \$2.50 on each pair purchased : : :